

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

the firm Intention of keeping the reins of power
In Its own A curt cable informed De Lanessan that his indis-
In documents was unpardonable. That his
at a crucial moment might imperil the future of a did not enter seriously into Parisian consideration.
Good was that his successors should have no such chance to policies- Nor were the men selected as De Lanes-
of dangerous calibre,
had, at this period, nothing but geographical unity. was, a colony run by a corrupt machine which refused to with its neighbouring countries. Up to 1887, it had been
to Cambodia and placed under both a local and the Minister of the Colonies, Cambodia was nominally
a superficial Gallicization covered an essentially
feudalism. Annam-Tonkin formed a second group, its Superior* who were in turn dependent on the
of Affaire. This Protectorate was quite absorbed in
th reroilty and had made no attempt as yet to penetrate
e la m towards unification was taken by the creation
of a Council, stxil under the Colonial Minister.
No to give force to its orders: finances were
bj the M&EDpoie, as well as general policy. For a had permitted the creation of an Indo-Chinese but of its generosity. As was ever the case, it
«n to wrench a permanent grant of a former Budget Reporter,
was the
to this policy and to
create a real Indo-
great opposition in the colony he like the Bknchy group in who disapproved of assimilation, His essentM administrative reform

i federal interests, and one
which he of the government. Heretofore the
i&to il Governor- hid too by Tonkin: henceforth
Governor- he was It lat to nowhere.
It * «ganizati<M along Napoleonic
g» ttemgbcm the colony. *The*
mm tbm ** ^ 1^ ^ ^ ^ ! ^ eivi
Affairs, the